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EXAMINER

O STEEN, DAVID R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/600,003

Applicant(s)

INOUE ET AL.

Examiner

David R. O'Steen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 31-46, 52-70 and 72 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 31-46, 52-70 and 72 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 19, 2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 31, 35, 41, 52, 53, 58, 63, 68-70, and 72 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 31-34, 40-44, 46-49, 51, and 68-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. (International Publication Number WO

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92/22983) in view of Lenihan et al. and further in view of Suga et al and further in view of Ohara et al. (US Pat No 6,292,618) and in further view of Sparks (US 2002/0018638).

In regard to claim 31, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying control panel information for allowing station selection and recording reproduction control of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said external reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source

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column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound

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data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode" (Paragraph 0162). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the

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combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage.

Brown, Lenihan, Suga, and O'Hara do not disclose that the said external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control information is displayed and wherein when said external recording device is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during display of said control panel information. Sparks does disclose that the said external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control information is displayed and wherein when said external recording device is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during display of said control panel information (since the system does not have complete digital decoding and manipulation functionality, when the external recording apparatus is 'analog,' the system prevents the outputting of digital data when the control information is presented, paragraphs 8 and 16-17). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the functionality of Sparks, an analogous art, to the apparatus of Brown, Lenihan, Suga, and O'Hara to allow the operation of an analog and digital system without adding extra complexity to the apparatus.

In regard to claims 32-33, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-

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0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 34, Browne discloses a stop, record and pause mode (see Figure 14).

Claim 40 is met by that discussed above for claim 31.

In regard to claim 41, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user

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control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. The analog output is met by outputs 112a-c. "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data,

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the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording

apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. Browne, Suga, Lenihan, and O'Hara fail to teach that when the external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control panel information is displayed. Sparks discloses that when the external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control panel information is displayed (paragraphs 8, 16-17, when the system includes MPEG decoding and modifying technology, inclusion of display along with control information is possible). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the MPEG capabilities discussed in Sparks, an analogous art, with the apparatus of Browne, Suga, Lenihan, and O'Hara, so that control information and the signal can be displayed at the same time.

In regard to claims 42-43, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the

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displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 44, Browne discloses a stop, record and pause mode (see Figure 14).

Claim 46 is met by that discussed above for claim 41.

In regard to claim 68, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The 'claimed step "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three

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analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying

information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorded reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the

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claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. Brown, Lenihan, Suga, and O'Hara do not disclose that the said external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control information is displayed and wherein when said external recording device is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during display of said control panel information. Sparks does disclose that the said external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control information is displayed and wherein when said external recording device is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during display of said control panel information (since the system does not have complete digital decoding and manipulation functionality, when the external recording apparatus is 'analog,' the system prevents the outputting of digital data when the control information is presented, paragraphs 8 and 16-17). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the functionality of Sparks, an analogous art, to the apparatus of Brown, Lenihan, Suga, and O'Hara to allow the operation of an analog and digital system without adding extra complexity to the apparatus.

In regard to claim 69, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said

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received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The claimed step "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data

type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit

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prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. Browne, Suga, Lenihan, and O'Hara fail to teach that when the external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control panel information is displayed. Sparks discloses that when the external recording apparatus is in the digital recording mode, the digital broadcasting signal is displayed whether or not the control panel information is displayed (paragraphs 8, 16-17, when the system includes MPEG decoding and modifying technology, inclusion of display along with control information is possible). At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the MPEG capabilities discussed in Sparks, an

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analogous art, with the apparatus of Browne, Suga, Lenihan, and O'Hara, so that control information and the signal can be displayed at the same time.

In regard to claim 70, the combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Ellis 20050229213, Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Claims 45, 61 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Lenihan et al. and further in view of Suga in further view of Ohara and further in view of Yuen et al (US Pat No 6,147,715).

In regard to claims 45, 61 and 66, the aforementioned combined teaching of claim 31 discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion: "A PIP chip is

operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

Claims 35-37, 39, 53-55 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga and further in view of Ohara in further view of Ellis et al (2005/0229213) and in further view of Hashimoto (US 5,990,940).

In regard to claim 35, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is, intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16).

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Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external

recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, Ellis teaches (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out

that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer the stated advantage.

Browne, Suga, O'Hara, and Ellis do not disclose displaying an alarm message upon an attempted reproduction of a program recorded in the analog mode when the external reproducing apparatus is in the digital reproduction mode. Hashimoto discloses displaying an alarm message upon an attempted reproduction of a program recorded in the analog mode when the external reproducing apparatus is in the digital reproduction mode (fig. 14(a) and col. 11, lines 18-35, Hashimoto displays an alarm message when the signal does not conform to the output setting). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the message of Hashimoto with the apparatus of Hashimoto so that the user knows that the signal does not conform with the external reproducing apparatus settings.

Claim 36 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6 of Browne. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 37, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 39 is met by that discussed above for claim 35.

In regard to claim 53, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button

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and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Brown with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The aforementioned combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information". Ohara teaches "when said external recording apparatus is in the analog reproducing mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal to the user and when said external recording apparatus is in the analog recording mode, said display processing circuit prevents the display of the received digital broadcasting signal only during the displaying of said control panel information" as illustrated by Figure 1, Item 13 (See Col 2, 29-34; Col 4, Lines 1-18; Col 7, Lines 26-50) so as to record and

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reproduce analog and digital signals without conflict. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the claimed limitation discussed for the stated advantage. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, Ellis teaches (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer (Figure 16; Paragraphs 0100-0102, 0145) so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer the stated advantage. Browne, Suga, O'Hara, and Ellis do not disclose that the display processing circuit further displaying an alarm message upon attempted reproduction of a program recorded in the analog mode when the external reproducing apparatus is in the digital reproduction mode. Hashimoto discloses that the display processing circuit further displaying an alarm message upon attempted reproduction of a program recorded in the analog mode when the external reproducing apparatus is in the digital reproduction mode (Fig. 14(a) and Col. 11, lines 17-35). At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the message of Hashimoto, an analogous art, to the apparatus of Browne, Suga, O'Hara, and Ellis so that the user is alerted to the mismatch is settings.

Claim 54 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 55, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must there be position information.

Claim 57 is met by that discussed above for claim 53.

Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga in further view of Ohara and in further view of Ellis et al further in view of Yuen et al.

In regard to claim 38, the combination of Browne and Suga discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. Brown et al. fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion. "A PIP chip is operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays

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on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. in view of Suga in further view of Ellis et al and further in view of Yuen et al (US Pat No 6,147,715).

In regard to claim 56, the aforementioned combined teaching of claim 53 discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal. Yuen et al. teaches information associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion. "A PIP chip is operatively connected to the guide switch and the program source switch such that in an active mode the PIP chip displays on a television screen a PIP window displaying the moving, real time images of a selected program overlaid on a background comprising selected guide information" (Col 1, Lines 59-64). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the combined teaching with information

associated with a program that is "overlapped" or overlaid to a reproduction signal so as to provide the user with information in a convenient fashion.

Claims 52, 58-60, 6-65, 67, and 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Browne et al. (International Publication Number WO 92/22983) in view of Lenihan et al. and further in view of Suga et al and further in view of Ohara et al. (US Pat No 6,292,618) and in further view of Hashimoto (US 5,990,940).

In regard to claim 52, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user

control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. Another possible selectable source is cable, which would indicate an analog signal. The analog output is met by outputs 112a-c. "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus". Lenihan teaches the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used (Figure 2; Col 5, Lines 58-67; Col 6, Lines 1-7). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with the "a digital interface for receiving the transport stream from an external reproducing apparatus" so as to allow different type of storage to be used. The combined teaching of Browne and Lenihan fails to explicitly disclose displaying a message indicating the mode of the recorded program. Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording

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(Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication.

When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Hashimoto col. 11, lines 17-15 and Fig. 14(a)) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out

that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

In regard to claim 58, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112 h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that

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can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorded reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by

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Hashimoto col. 11, lines 17-35, and Fig. 14(a)) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Claim 59 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 60, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must be position information.

Claim 62 is met by that discussed above for claim 58.

In regard to claim 63, Brown et al. discloses a large capacity, random access, multi-source audio and video recorder player which is capable of receiving a plurality of simultaneous input signals and which allows a user to view and/or record selected ones of the plurality of input signals. "The multi-source recorder player 100 preferably has multiple input connections, each of which may receive an input signal 101a-101f from air and ground based broadcast sources, cable feeds, or digital distribution sources" (Page 6). The claimed decoder can be met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The reference discloses many digital interfaces, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in

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combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The controller 105 meets the claimed "display processing circuit for displaying information associated with a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format". "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference

numeral 2525 is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode" (Paragraph 0162). Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Hashimoto, col. 11, lines 17-35, and Fig. 14(a)) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of

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the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Claim 64 is met by the stored program list screen 600 illustrated in Figure 6. It is noted that the examiner interprets the claim to be written in the alternative, such that a channel number, a program name, a genre, a date of the recording, or a recording time may meet the claimed limitation. The stored program list screen 600 clearly shows the channel number, the program name, date of the recording, and the recording time.

In regard to claim 65, the recording position is inherent to the information displayed. In order for the programs to be retrieved, there must be position information.

Claim 67 is met by that discussed above for claim 63.

In regard to claim 72, the claimed step of "receiving a digital broadcasting signal constructed by a transport stream in which video data and audio data have been compressed and multiplexed" is met by the received DBS signal. The DBS signal is intrinsically is compressed and multiplexed. The claimed step of "decoding said received digital broadcasting signal" can be met by met by the A/D converter 102, the compressors 103, the decompressors 106 or the D/A converters 110. The claimed step of "receiving the transport stream from a reproducing apparatus through a digital interface" can be met by the many digital interfaces disclosed, most notably digital outputs 112g and 112h in combination with the controller 105 and the interface 105a. "There are two digital output 112g and 112h. Output 112g may be used for sending decompressed digital data, for example, to a digital television receiver" (Page 16). The

claimed steps "of displaying the information associated with the program recorded on the recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus by a predetermined format" is met by the controller 105. "Controller 105 is a microprocessor which preferably runs a user control program and allows a user to access and control the multi-source recorder player 100" (Page 13). "Of the three analog outputs, output 112a may be set by default in the setup page 300, shown in Fig. 3, to receive the control screens which are described below with respect to the user control section shown in Figs. 2-11" (Page 16). The source column in the stored program list screen 600 shown in Figure 6 indicates the originating source of the signal. Although not displayed in Figure 6, DBS (direct broadcast satellite) is a selectable source. DBS indicates a digital signal. Browne fails to explicitly disclose "displaying a message showing that a recording mode of a program recorded on a recording medium loaded in said reproducing apparatus indicates an analog recording or a digital recording". Suga teaches displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording (Figures 5 and 29-30). "Reference numeral 2530 is a captured data type indication. When data with a serial number displayed is image data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays P. When data with a serial number displayed is sound data, the captured data type indication 2530 displays S. Reference numeral 2529 is a mode setup switch that can select one of five modes that are OFF (power off), Rec1 (recording mode 1), Rec2 (recording mode 2), Rec3 (recording mode 3), and Erase (erasing mode). Reference numerals 2523 and 2524 are a down button and an up button that select a serial number of record data, respectively. Reference numeral 2525

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is an erase button that is used to erase sound data or image data with a serial number displayed in the case that the mode setup switch 2529 is placed in the erasing mode. Reference numeral 2526 is a release switch that triggers the photographing operation. Reference numeral 2527 is a microphone. Reference numeral 2528 is a sound recording switch. Reference numeral 2531 is a recording mode indication. Reference numeral 2532 is an annotation indication for a selected recording mode (Paragraph 0162). "Consequently, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Browne with displaying information of the mode of the recorded program so as to provide the user with information regarding the recording. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction. The combined teaching fails to explicitly disclose the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer. However, it is submitted that it would have been clearly obvious (evidenced by Hashimoto, col. 11, lines 17-35) to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching with the displaying of an alarm or "message" if the user selects an input/out that is inconsistent with the mode of the recorder/reproducer so as to notify the user of any problem that may arise in program recording/reproduction.

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David R. O'Steen whose telephone number is 571-272-7931. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on 571-272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DRO


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